

# THE CHIEF ADAMS SENTINEL.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Advertising, &c. &c.

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NO. 43.

## CHOICE POETRY.

From the Home Journal.

### MOONLIGHT ON THE GRAVE.

It shone on the quiet grave,  
Where many ones have gone,  
It watch'd with melancholy gaze  
Where the dead are left alone  
And not a sound of last life  
To the still graveyard comes,  
But gently the leaves lie  
Down in their silent home.

All silently and solemnly  
It threw shadows round,  
And every grave-stone bath'd a trace  
In darkness on the ground,  
It looked on the tiny mound  
Where a little child is laid,  
And bright on the noble pile  
Which human pride hath made.

It bathed with unshed tears,  
On the simple and the stony,  
And shone with a solemn light  
The sorrows we must leave;  
It bathed of divided love,  
On which the beams have shone,  
It bathed of heavy hearts,  
Which brokenly, lie on.

It shone where devoted ones  
Are lying side by side.

It bathed where the maiden rests  
Who in her beauty died.

There is no grave in all the earth  
That insomuch hath not seen,

It bathed us and paus'd us  
Where our last home lies.

The stars are on high!

### TRIP LIGHTLY OVER TROUBLE.

Trip lightly over trouble,

Trip lightly over woe;

We only make trial trouble

By dwelling on it long.

Why else wear so tight;

Why sit so close as close?

Why close to form unsightly?

Why not seek by itself?

Trip lightly over sorrow;

Through this day may be dark,

The sun may shine tomorrow.

And gaily sing the bark;

Fair hope we do not despair,

Though roses may have died;

Then never be down-hearted;

But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,

Stand not to rail at home;

We're jealous of rising shades

On the side of the tomb;

Whilst stars are lightly shining;

And hearts are overland.

Encourage not repining;

But look for joy instead.

### ALL IS TELLING YOU.

#### THE DIFFERENCE.

The little incidents that serve to illustrate the active tenderness and earnest sympathy with suffering, ever felt by women, furnish an interesting portion of life's items. Yesterday we met with an instance—it was but a trifling event, yet it gave us pleasure. A little boy of some four or five years, ragged, bare foot, and dirty, had stopped upon a piece of glass and cut his foot quite badly. His screams gathered a few boys and one or two men about him. The foot was bound up, and he was told by the men to "put for home." This the little fellow did as rapidly as he was able, but with loud cries of fright and pain. The crowd passed on. Men walked by, turning perhaps to look at the little urchin, but none stooped to scold and comfort him. Across the street we saw a company of ladies, whom we watched narrowly.

They stopped and looked, and then conferred together, and we imagined all the little words of sympathy they uttered. The little boy limped along, still crying loudly. The ladies too moved slowly upon the opposite side of the street, till unable to endure it any longer, one of their number crossed the street and spoke to the boy. What she said or did—whether she gave the little fellow a bright piece of silver, or spoke golden words of kindness, we were too far distant to discover. But this we know, that by some magic power she stilled his cries at once, and with his dirty handkerchief he wiped away his tears, and moved on with an apparently brave heart. We almost envied the boy the gift he received—the words of sympathy spoken in the soft tones of her woman's nature, and blessed God that some hearts were not dead to the cries of the suffering, from pride, nor calloused by familiarity with it. Happy, thought we, is he who in his suffering hath woman as a ministering spirit.—*Albany Register.*

*Cheerfulness and Song.*—If you would keep singing in your hearts, learn to sing—There is more merit in melody than most people are aware of. A child who smooths his wax-cards with a song will do as much work in a day as one given to ill-nature and fretting would do in a week. Songs are like sunshine; they run to cheerfulness—to fill the bosom with such buoyancy that for the time being you feel filled with June air, or like a meadow of clover in blossom.

*Foppery is never cured;* it is the bad stigma of the mind, which, like those of the body, are never rectified; once a cok-comb, and always a cok-comb.

*Jollybones suggests that the reason why married gent's call their wives "dear," is because they are so expensive to keep.—Somebody ought to brimstick the man who would make such a remark.*

*Time is like a verb that can only be used in the present tense.*

From Galion's Herald.

*An Incident on the Mississippi.*

From the Home Journal.

*He Silvestre com. in.*

For six mortal days had our boat been ploughing through the turbid waters of the great river on the down passage since I came on board. It was early in the morning when we stopped at Natchez, where we took on board some twenty passengers, who came dropping along, two and three or four at a time, during the hour of our stop. Once more we were off with the current, and shortly afterwards the breakfast bell rung.

The day passed away pretty much as days generally do on board the Mississippi steamers, and when evening came, the cabins were full of fun and sentiment. Towards nine o'clock my attention was called to a table at which four men were playing twenty-deck poker. The chief player was a young man not over six or eight and twenty, who handled the cards with a professional air, and whose face betrayed the libertine sensualist. He was, in some physical respects, handsome, but the reckless villain was so plainly stamped upon his countenance, that no gentile could look upon him but with pity and disgust. He was a slightly built man, and dressed gaudily. I had not stood by the table ten minutes before the other three players rose and the youth was left alone.

"Who'll take a hand?" he asked, casting his dark eyes around upon the crowd.

"Come, gentlemen, I've a few thousands to lose. Who wants it?"

"Look here, stranger, I've got a little money that's no use to me. What say ye?"

The new speaker formed a striking contrast to the player already at the table.

He was a powerfully built fellow, dark and gloomy in expression, and standing over six feet high. His darkness was from exposure, and his gloom was surely from some recent cause, for it was plain to be seen that his bold open features had not yet become used to it. His hair hung in light-colored ringlets about his neck, and his sharp grey eyes were full of strange fire. His dress was mostly composed of panther skins, and his cap was of the same with the tail hanging behind. When he sat down to the table, I saw that he did it with a recklessness that was not natural to him; and from that moment I became deeply interested in him, for I felt that he was at heart a noble, bold, generous man.

"Make your own game," said the young man, shuffling the cards adroitly.

The young man led the way towards the forward part of the next deck, and baring unlocked the door of a low, narrow state room, he called upon its inmate to come out. I had followed them up, and I watched with more than ordinary interest to see the finale of this curious transaction. A large lamp hung directly opposite the door of the dingy room, and when the girl came out I saw her face plainly. I was startled, for I think I never saw a more beautiful female. She was a quadrum, and not over twenty years of age—of medium size, with dark wavy hair, and face as fair as human face can be.

"Well, Ianthe," said the young gambler, "you're gone. I've sold ye."

The girl started and looked up. There was a frightened expression upon her face, and as she saw how very many men were gazing upon her, the rich blood mounted to her face, that had before been pale as death.

"You're my gal, now," spoke the hunter.

She started again and looked into the face of the speaker, and on the next moment both her hands were pressed hard upon her brow.

"Aut up ten."

The hunter put up a ten dollar bill, and the youth did the same, the cards were dealt, and the betting commenced. The latter gazed sharply into his stout antagonist's face as the bets were made, but he could read nothing there. He seemed disappointed at this, and "called" the hunter's hand at the fourth bet, and won five hundred dollars.

The hunter smiled, and the youth dealt again. This time the betting was commenced in earnest by the dealer, but the other was not moved by it. The young man put up a thousand dollar note, but its appearance seemed to have no effect upon his antagonist. Those open features did not change in expression, nor did the keen grey eye grow more bright or dim. He had won.

After this the luck ran evenly for some time. I watched the young man—I call him the young man, because he was surely younger than the hunter, though not much, for that individual was yet in the prime of early manhood—but, as I was remarking, I saw the more experienced gambler, and I saw him several times make the attempt to perform some of his tricks, but those two eyes were fixed too keenly upon him. At length the hunter began to win rapidly, but not a single ray of satisfaction could be seen upon his face. I was puzzled, for it really seemed to me that he would rather lose than win.

But my thoughts were soon called from the players to the play. I saw the young man shuffle the cards, and I knew he had "stacked" them. I slipped around behind him, and saw that he held four kings and a jack. He had meant to have held four kings and an ace, but a double cut by his opponent had hurt him. I knew that trick and I saw that the gambler did not see—it was sure that one of the aces was at the bottom of the pack, and that his opponent had the other three with a pair of queens, while I saw that, in cutting, the fourth ace was left upon the top of the pack, instead of one in the middle.

There was no one else there, and for awhile I busied myself in examining the pictures about the room. I was looking at one which hung in a small recess where the chimney stood out, when I heard some one else enter. I turned and saw the stout hunter and the quadrum; but they did not see me.

"You're Ianthe," spoke the man in a tremulous voice, "we are alone. Fear no more, for you are mine now."

As he then spoke, the beautiful girl fell upon his bosom and wept aloud, while he, with mounds of thankfulness and joy, wound his big arms about her and strained her to his bosom.

"Fardon me," said I, stepping forward, "but I am not to blame for this."

"For what?" uttered the hunter, while the girl started back like a frightened lamb.

"Why, for overhearing your privacy, I returned.

"Not you're a man, sir?"

"I hope so."

"Ah, you were abroad last night?"

"Yes, sir; and saw everything."

"Then you shall know all. Come Ianthe, sit down here, for you aren't in danger any more."

So the girl sat down close by her protector, and then the hunter turned towards me.

"Stranger," he said, "three years ago I had business in Natchez; I went to break horses for John Gampshell. He owned this gal. I said there over a year. For her you won't wonder that I loved her—By my soul I did love her. I asked her if I could ever raise money enough to buy her."

"It's poor property for me, stranger?"

"Poor property! Why, mess your soul man, I paid nineteen hundred dollars for

her this very morning."

"This morning!" repeated the hunter, with a slight start.

"Yes, just above here, in Natchez; here is the bill of sale. One girl, Ianthe, nineteen hundred—"

"Let's see." The hunter took the bill,

and for a single instant I could detect a strange sparkle in his eye and a quivering of the nether lip, but it was gone in moment.

"Make out your bill of sale for your gal," he said, "and put it up with your thousand dollars, and I'll put up nine hundred more. That's a fair thing. I can afford to lose."

Will the time ever come when, the spittoon, that disgusting reminder that people will be removed from our parlors, steamers and cars? Those who chew tobacco should feel a delicacy in having this one of the lower vices made apparent by the use of *le cas de tabac*, as few others rarely avail themselves of this convenience.

The habit of spitting is probably one rea-

son why the Americans are so meager in person. They spit themselves to death, and then talk wonderfully about our climate—swell the numbers of those who die of consumption, and look like scare-crows during the period of their natural life. Women and girls rarely spit—from an instinctive sense of its indecency; but men look solemn, talk grave and spit. They finish a sentence in conversation by a spit just as we close a paragraph in our editorial with a period.

Buy as soon as they are installed into a broad collar, spit. They practice in order to do this well—shooting forward the body, and the under lip, till they become masters of the art, and able to hit a spittoon at the greatest possible distance.

It spitting must be done, the pocket-hand-

kerchief is the only legitimate medium, and this can be used in a manner as little obvi-

ous to the spectator as possible. Those who have this habit inveterately established, should carry an extra handkerchief, that the one "wisely kept for show" may be as little objectionable as possible.

Seriously, our secretions, if healthful, are

never offensive, and never in undue quanti-

ties—the habit of casting the saliva from the mouth causes an extra secretion, which must in its turn be ejected, and thus nature

is severely taxed to supply the waste—the

gums shrink—the teeth fail—the throat is

parched—bronchitis, first, and finally con-

sumption, or some other decay of a weak

organ, comes to toccio the scene.

I agreed with this fully. Shortly after-

wards, the hunter put confidence enough in

me to leave his prize in my keeping, while he went and got a license. I found her a sensible, intelligent girl, and she made no effort to conceal her love for the noble hunter, nor her joy in view of the events which had so strangely transpired. By-and-by the stout man returned, and with him came a justice. I saw the happy pair married, and before night they took an upward bound boat.

Up in Warren county, Illinois, upon the

first bend of Henderson's River, lives one

of the most flourishing farmers of the West.

His name is Levi Dolworth. People who

accept his generous hospitality are struck

with the strange beauty of his children; and

those who are fond of children are

struck with the beauty of his wife.

She is a quadrum, and not over twenty

years of age—of medium size, with dark

wavy hair, and face as fair as human face

can be.

Up in Warren county, Illinois, upon the



# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Abdication and Flight of Santa Anna.

The Northern papers have further particulars received by telegraph from New Orleans, of the abdication and flight from Mexico of President SANTA ANNA. These despatches say:

"He left the city of Mexico on the 9th August, with an escort of twenty-six hundred men, and signed his abdication of office. He embarked on the 14th at Vera Cruz for Havana.

Two days after he left Mexico, seven or eight hundred of his escort revolted, killing one or two of their officers. They then joined the insurgents.

The Alvarez platform has been adopted. Gen. Carrillo is Provisional President of Mexico, and Gen. La Vega commander-in-chief of the forces. All the State prisoners had been liberated.

A mob had destroyed a large number of houses, including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law.

The appointment of Señor Vital as Minister to the United States (who is now in New Orleans) has been revoked.

A fight occurred at Vera Cruz between two revolted battalions and a regiment that continued faithful to Santa Anna. The former were beaten and left for the mountains. Fifteen or twenty were killed before order was restored.

Further advises state that Santa Anna left the capital on the pretence of proceeding in person to quell the revolution in Vera Cruz. Delegates met in the city of Mexico on the 10th Aug., in conformity with a request of the Provisional Government, and chose Gen. Carrillo President for six months. They also ordained the freedom of the press. On the 13th the citizens of Mexico adopted the plan of Ayula.

Dueling the excitement following the President's abdication his statue was torn down and trampled upon by the populace. The voice of the Universal newspaper and upwards of forty other buildings were demolished. The military interfered, killing forty persons and wounding many more.

Upon this intelligence the Journal of Commerce remarks:

"It is doubtful whether the peace of the country will be speedily restored. The insurrectionary movement at the North, though directed against Santa Anna, contemplates other purposes than the reposo of the country under a Federal Union; and it may be doubtful whether the forces there operating will be content to lay down their arms till they have achieved a dismemberment of the country and created a Northern Republic. If Santa Anna with the present force he possessed could not maintain the authority of government over the nation, there is little prospect of a peaceful and prosperous administration of affairs under the conduct of any of his enemies, who have succeeded by combining against him conflicting elements of opposition, which, now that he is removed, may no longer work in harmony, but promise rather to rekindle afresh the flames of civil discord of strife."

The New York Courier thus briefly recapitulates the leading incidents in the eventful public life of the abdicating President:

Santa Anna came into public life in the year 1821, when, after having expelled the royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, but was deposed in 1822. He then raised a republican baton, fought against Iturbide, and overthrew him. More changes followed, and republicanism not suiting his purposes, he became a leader of the Federalist party. But he was defeated and retired to his estate at Jalapa. In 1825 he again appeared on the scene, once more a republican, laboring to support Guerrero as President against Pedraza. In 1830 he sheathed about and espoused the cause of Pedraza, defeated the army sent against him, and Pedraza was President until 1833. At the next election Santa Anna himself was chosen President of Mexico, defeated Arista and D'Arran, who took up arms against him, and held his seat until 1835, when an insurrection, headed by Lacaz, broke out against him. Having quelled this out-break, he proclaimed himself dictator, which caused a number of those who rebelled against such an usurpation of power to go to Texas and proclaim a new Government. A war followed, and Santa Anna ended his dictatorship by being taken prisoner. He was, however, soon released, and the next we hear of him is fighting in 1838 in defense of Vera Cruz against the French. Out of that contest he came minus one leg. Again the wheel turned, and in 1841 he was again made President, governed until 1845, when the wheel of revolution once more whirled him from its top to its bottom. But it soon whirled him back, and in 1846, there being war between the United States and Mexico, Santa Anna, with seventeen thousand men, Gen. Taylor, with four thousand, at Buena Vista, and was routed, after two days' fighting. He was again defeated by Gen. Scott at Cerro Gordo, and on the 23 of February, 1848, the Mexicans having been totally overcome, a treaty was signed, by which, as one of the results of victory, the United States gained the golden land of California. But Santa Anna's troubles and changes were not ended by the evacuation of Mexico by the American troops. Internal revolution again obliged him to abdicate, and he retired to Kingston, Jamaica, and then to Cartagena, New Granada, where he became a man of trade and business. But soon the wheel turned again and carried him back to the Presidential chair of Mexico, which he soon changed into the seat of an Emperor, which in its turn has now sunk under him; and he is now on his way to Mexico to end to do what he can all conjecture to determine.

"And conjecture is equally at fault to determine what will be the next change in the affairs of distracted Mexico. Santa Anna has departed, but the elements of confusion are still in full play. Alvarez marching from the South, revolutionaries and American filibusters joined together in the North, and all eager for the spoils. What shall be the end?"

*Letter from Cuba.*

St. Louis, August 25.—We are in receipt of dates from Great Salt Lake to the first of July. The third crop of grain had been harvested, and the prospects of future were still uncertain. The H. & S. Shaver, one of the judges of the Territory, was found dead in his bed on the 20th of June, and was buried with great ceremony.

Cost of War.

The expense of the Eastern War begins to command attention in England. It is, indeed, beginning to grow alarming;—and Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, expresses apprehensions which cannot fail long to become general throughout England. The cost of the war this year, in the three departments of the army, navy and ordnance, exceeds \$230,000,000, and this is to be well furnished very largely increased by votes of credit, guarantee of the Turkish loan and other expedients. All this involves a corresponding increase of taxation,—not for a year or two, but permanently,—as these expenses go to swell the enormous aggregate of the National debt, the annual interest of which is becoming a most oppressive burden on the industry of the British people.

Patr. Giro, foresees the embarrassments and calamities which this state of things must in time give rise. "He declares," with a frank boldness not often witnessed, that no man in his senses believes that the Turkish Empire, for the integrity of which this war is waged, can last forty years;—predicts that England will be compelled to pay the interest on the loan which she guarantees, and that changes may occur which will release France from all obligation to pay her share;—and that the whole burden of this extravagant and ill-judged expenditure will then fall upon the English people. The

inevitable result, in his opinion, will be such an increase of taxation as will prove exceedingly oppressive to the English people, and increase the tide of emigration which is already bearing so many thousands of them, with large aggregates of wealth, across the Atlantic to the United States.

The Earl's words of warning commanded little attention in the House of Lords, but the day will come when they will be remembered.

*Earthquake in California.*—The Los Angeles Star of the 14th July says:

"On last Tuesday evening our city was thrown into commotion by the most violent shock of an earthquake ever before experienced in this country. The walls of some of our most substantial buildings were given from top to bottom. Nearly every house was deserted by the terrified occupants.

"Some of our merchants have suffered severely from the damage they sustained in having their goods thrown from the shelves, and some of our brick buildings have been materially injured, although no walls have yet fallen down.

The shock occurred at precisely a quarter before 8 o'clock in the evening, as some pendulum clocks indicated that were stopped by oscillation, and lasted probably not to exceed five seconds. We learn that a shock occurred here in 1847, but was not so violent as this.

The shock was felt at the Mission of San Gabriel, at the Mount and at Coco-mongo, forty miles from this city. We are informed that the shock was so violent at the Mission, that the bells of the church were thrown down and the ground cracked open.

It is impossible to calculate the damage done to buildings in this city, as all are more or less injured. The presumption is that

had a second shock occurred of the same violence our city would have been a mass of ruins."

*Hunting a Murderer.*—The Danville Register gives an account of the capture of a negro who murdered a colored girl recently, belonging to Capt. N. M. Caswell, N. C. Two negro dogs were used. On Monday morning last about five o'clock, the dogs were taken to the place where the negro was last seen, the elder one barked and put on the trail. He appeared to be perfectly at home, and took up the trail with ease, and the whole party followed in pursuit. After winding in various directions through plantations and woods, over hills and dales, they finally came to a halt at a thicket. Here they found the brutal and inhuman monster snugly stowed away under cover. He made a faint effort to escape, but was brought to a stand by the dogs, after running some fifty yards.

*More Specific Going!*—The steamer America sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 113 passengers and \$47,000 in specie.

*Flight from New Orleans.*—Since the last week in June there have been 1,549 yellow fever deaths in New Orleans; of which 1,264 occurred during the past thirty days. The number of victims last week was 357, against 394 the previous week.

*Baby Shoe and Female Equestrianism.*—The Daily Post, (Pa.) August 24.—The great baby show came off at the exhibition enclosure yesterday. The attendance was exceedingly large. Twelve babies were entered to contend for the prizes.

To-day twelve ladies entered on the race course as competitors for prizes, among whom were three professional riders from Philadelphia and Boston, who figured conspicuously. The first premium was awarded to Miss Mary Ann Rogers, of Doylestown, Pa.; second premium to Mrs. Aaron, of Norristown, Pa.; and the third to Miss Jenkins, of Montgomery Square. But

Emigrants Going back.—The ship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, has arrived, bringing 310 passengers, and upwards of \$70,000 in specie. She reports that terrible hurricane visited the Mosquito coast on the night of the 14th inst., causing a total loss of the British sloop-of-war Wolverine on the island of St. Andrews. Her cutter reached San Juan on the 16th with despatches for the steam frigate Buzzard for assistance. The latter left immediately for the scene of the disaster.

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A Catholic Church Burned Up.—A letter from Sydney, in Shelby county, (Ohio) dated August the 10th, says: "Last night, about 11 o'clock, the Catholic church of this place was made a pile of ruins. A

box of powder was put under the building, with a train scattered along the streets, which was fired with burning shavings."

Another letter of the 20th, says: "It was one of the boldest and most daring acts that I have known, being done about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the church stand-

ing only the width of the street from a dwelling house. No clue has yet been had to the hands engaged in this outrage. A reward has been offered by the Court, and a meeting of the citizens will be held to-

day."

Miss Schanberg, of Philadelphia, is pronounced the belle of Newport, this summer. Having to the new style of dressing which she has adopted, and the pre-arrangement to meet her at a meeting house, she was still mounted. The H. & S. Shaver, one of the judges of the Territory, was found dead in his bed on the 20th of June, and was buried with great ceremony.

## THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1855.

Ever Green Cemetery.

On Saturday last, the cornerstone of the new Edifice at the Cemetery grounds, was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. A large number of persons were present, showing the interest felt in this "resting-place of the dead."

The services of the occasion were opened by singing a hymn. After which the Rev.

R. Hill delivered a very interesting address. The principal points in his discourse were:

1. Man's nobility exhibited in the various offices performed for the dead; 2. The offices performed for the dead are not prompted by hypocrisy, by religion, or by civilization, but by a disposition implanted by Nature; 3. Circumstances do not break, but only aid and develop, a disposition in the soul to perform offices for the dead.

The Corner-stone was then laid by Rev.

Dr. Schaeffer, who accompanied the co-

munity by some appropriate remarks upon the importance of a Cemetery as a means of keeping up communication between the living and the dead.

The following articles were deposited in the Corner-stone, viz:—The act to incorporate the Cemetery; a list of the Stockholders,

the Lot-holders, and the Officers; the Bible and copies of the Adams Sentinel, Star and Banner, Kirchenbote, Republican Compiler, and the Evangelical Review.

Prayer was then offered up by Rev. Dr. Baugher, after which a hymn was sung, and D. McConaughy, Esq., President of the Association, made a statement of the past success of the movement, and its future prospects.

The services were closed with the benediction by Rev. R. Johnson.

The Fever.

The Yellow Fever is still raging dreadfully at Norfolk and Portsmouth. Although the population has been very much reduced in both cities, the mortality is still very

great. Some of their best citizens, who have been devoting themselves to the sick and dying, have fallen victims; among them

the Mayor of Norfolk, Mr. Waddell, who died at his post of relieving the afflicted. The

city is now without a Mayor, Council, or Magistrates, and a public meeting has been held to appoint some person to take charge of the police, and the city was to be put under martial law. On Wednesday there were 22 deaths in Norfolk, and 20 in Ports-

mouth, and a large number of new cases.

Among those who died on Wednesday, was Dr. Thompson, of Baltimore, and Dr. Can-

non, of Norfolk. At the U. S. Hospital

up to Thursday, there were 107 deaths.

The condition of the cities is indeed deplorable.

No one seems to be safe for a moment. There are some 10 or 12 physicians

from other places in attendance, and they

are almost worn out.

Latest.—On Thursday, the mortality at Norfolk reached the large number of 30,

and new cases were constantly occurring.

The scenes of distress are heart-rending.

It seems as if Norfolk and Portsmouth were

doomed cities. There were on Thursday

600 cases in Norfolk, and increasing.

Our thanks are due the Hon. SAM-

UEL L. RUSSELL, our esteemed Repre-

sentative in Congress, for a copy of the Re-

port of the Commissioner of Patents, on

Arts and Manufactures, for the year 1854.

More Specific Going!

The steamer America sailed from Boston

for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 113 pas-

sengers and \$47,000 in specie.

Ship of Flame.—From the 1st to

the 21st of last month there have been ship-

ped from this port to Rio Janeiro and Rio

Grande, 23,281 barrels and 1,263 half bar-

rels of flour—the estimate of which, in this

market, is about \$220,000. This trade

with the Brazilian government is a very

large one, and will doubtless be vastly in-

creased this year over the past.—Richmond

Advertiser.

A Sheep Case at Cincinnati.—A few

days ago Mr. Thos. C. Lyman was pas-

sing through Cincinnati, en route for Mont-

gomery county, Md., some of the abolition-

ists induced a slave in his possession to

leave him and remain behind. Mr. L. has

addressed a letter to the Mayor of that

city, asking that he may be returned, as he will

certainly become a charge to the city. He

says he is between 70 and 80 years of age,

totally incompetent to labor, and is said to

nothing for three years. He sympathized

with the old slave and is anxious to have

him with him, so that he may support

him until he dies. The sympathy of this

slaveholder is certainly of a far more

practical and Christian character than that

of those who

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived on Thursday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 18th ult.

The news by this arrival is quite stirring and important, though not decisive.

BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

The city and fortifications of Sweaborg were bombarded by the allied fleet on the 11th August, with terrible effect. The place was literally destroyed.

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THE CRIMEA.

Great Battle on the Tchernaya.

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The Cardins fought most bravely with the Allies, and repelled the Russians with terrible loss. Four or five thousand Russians were killed and 400 were taken prisoners. The loss of the Allies was but small.

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Mr. B. D'Israeli, an author and politician, is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. As leader in the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer, he has occupied positions only granted to the first minds in the British Empire. He is also a Jew and of pure blood. In the United States, the Senate has two of the children of Jacob, viz.: Senators Yale and Benjamin. The latter, though but a short time in the Senate, has already much influence in that body. Senator Yale's father was a Jew from the coast of Barbary, and we believe from Morocco.

Liberia.

Augustus Washington, a well educated colored man, who emigrated to Liberia, and wrote a series of depreciatory letters respecting the condition of that colony in the New York Tribune, writes from Monrovia, under date of June 19th, in a more hopeful tone. He expects to visit the United States in about a year and carry out with him a colony of friends and acquaintances. He is a teacher of the senior class of the Alexander High School, in Greek and Latin, and has been at it for about fifteen months. Besides this, he has built two houses in the heart of the city of Monrovia, cleared and planted a farm twenty miles distant on the St. Paul river, made \$4,000 by taking daguerreotypes, and supported his family by keeping a store, &c.

Balloon Ascension on Horseback.—On the 20th ult. Mr. Elliott made a balloon ascension from the city of St. Louis on horseback. The horse was harnessed to the aerial car, and at a given signal with Mr. Elliott on his back, they ascended into the regions of the air. The horse's hoof never for a moment delayed the air, but he contented himself by gazing at the peculiar situation of things. As far as the eye could reach both horse and rider seemed to be getting along quietly but safely. It is said that they landed safely near the mouth of the Mississippi river.

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The news by this arrival is quite stirring and important, though not decisive.

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The despatches of

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

### Abdication and Flight of Santa Anna.

The Northern papers have further particulars, received by telegraph from New Orleans, of the abdication and flight from Mexico of President SANTA ANNA. These despatches say:

"He left the city of Mexico on the 9th August, with an escort of twenty-six hundred men, and signed his abdication at Paredon. He embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz for Hawaii.

Two days after he left Mexico seven or eight hundred of his escort revolted, killing one or two of their officers. They then joined the insurgents.

The Alvarez platform has been adopted. Gen. Carrillo is Provisional President of Mexico, and Gen. La Vega commander-in-chief of the army. All the State prisoners had been liberated.

A mob had destroyed a large number of houses, including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law.

The appointment of Señor Vidal as Minister to the United States (who is now in New Orleans) has been revoked.

A fight occurred at Vera Cruz between two revolted battalions and a regiment that continued faithful to Santa Anna. The former were beaten and left for the mountains. Fifteen or twenty were killed before order was restored.

Further advices state that Santa Anna left the capital on the pretence of proceeding in person to quell the revolution in Vera Cruz. Delegates met in the city of Mexico on the 10th Aug., in conformity with a request of the Provisional Government, and chose Gen. Carrillo President for six months. They also ordained the freedom of the press. On the 13th the citizens of Mexico adopted the plan of Ayutla.

During the excitement following the President's departure his statue was torn down and trampled upon by the populace. The office of the Universal newspaper and upwards of forty other buildings were demolished. The military interfered, killing forty persons and wounding many more.

Upon this intelligence the Journal of Commerce remarks:

"It is doubtful whether the peace of the country will be speedily restored. The insurrectionary movement at the North, though directed against Santa Anna, contemplates other purposes than the repose of the country under a Federal Union; and it may be doubtful whether the forces there operating will be content to lay down their arms till they have achieved a dismemberment of the country and erected a Northern Republic. If Santa Anna, with the prestige and energy he possessed, could not maintain the authority of government over the nation, there is little prospect of a peaceful and prosperous administration of affairs under the conduct of any of his enemies, who have succeeded by combining against him confounding elements of opposition, which, now that he is removed, may no longer work in harmony, but promise rather to rekindle afresh the flames of civil discord of strife."

The New York Courier thus briefly recapitulates the leading incidents in the extensive public life of the abdicating President:

Santa Anna came into public life in the year 1821, when, after having expelled the royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, but was deposed in 1822. He then raised a republican banner, fought against Iturbide, and overthrew him. More changes followed, and republicanism not suiting his purposes, he became a leader of the Federalist party. But he was defeated, and retired to his estate at Jalapa. In 1828 he again appeared on the scene, once more a republican, laboring to support Guerrero as President against Paredon. In 1830 he wheeled about and espoused the cause of Pedraza, defeated the army sent against him, and Pedraza was President until 1833. At the next election Santa Anna himself was chosen President of Mexico, defeated Arista and D'Arran, who took up arms against him, and held his seat until 1835, when an insurrection, headed by Lacazas, broke out against him. Having quelled this out-break, he proclaimed himself dictator, which caused a number of those who rebelled against such an usurpation of power to go to Texas and proclaim a new Government. A war followed, and Santa Anna ended his dictatorship by being taken prisoner. He was, however, soon released, and the next we hear of him is fighting in 1833 in defense of Vera Cruz against the French. Out of that contest he came minus one leg. Again the wheel turned, and in 1841 he was again made President, governed until 1843, when the wheel of revolution once more whirled him from its top to its bottom. But it soon whirled him back; and in 1846, there being war between the United States and Mexico, Santa Anna, with seventeen thousand men, met Gen. Taylor, with four thousand, at Buena Vista, and was routed, after two days' fighting. He was again defeated by Gen. Scott at Cerro Gordo, and on the 23 of February, 1848, the Mexicans having been totally overcome, a treaty was signed, by which, as one of the results of victory, the United States gained the golden land of California. But Santa Anna's troubles and changes were not ended by the evacuation of Mexico by the American troops. Internal revolution again obliged him to abdicate, and he retired to Kingston, Jamaica, and then to Carthagena, New Granada, where he became a man of trade and business. But soon the wheel turned again and carried him back to the Presidential chair of Mexico, which he soon changed into the seat of an Emperor, which in its turn has now sunk under him; and he is now on his way to Hawaii to be and to do what bests all conjecture to determine.

And conjecture is equally at fault to determine what will be the next change in the affairs of disturbed Mexico. Santa Anna has departed, but the elements of confusion are still in full play—Alvarez marching from the South, revolutions and American filibusters engaged together in the North, and all eager for the spoils. What shall be the end?

### Letter from Utah.

New York, August 27.—The Daniel Webster, from San Juan, has arrived, bringing 350 passengers, and upwards of \$70,000 in specie. She reports that a terrible hurricane visited the Mosquito coast on the night of the 14th inst., causing a total loss of the British sloop-of-war Volcano on the island of St. Andrews. Her cutter reached San Juan on the 16th with despatches for the steam frigate Buzzard for assistance. The latter left immediately for the scene of the disaster.

### Baby Shoe and Primate Equestrianism.

DOYLESTOWN, (Pa.) August 24.—The great baby shoe came off at the exhibition enclosure yesterday. The attendance was exceedingly large. Twelve babies were entered to contend for the prizes.

To-day twelve ladies entered on the race course as competitors for prizes, among whom were three professional riders from Philadelphia and Boston, who figured conspicuously. The first premium was awarded to Mrs. Mary Ann Roberts, of Doylestown, Pa.; second premium to Mrs. Aaron, of Morrisstown, Pa.; and the third to Miss Jenkins, of Montgomery Square. Bows were freely made on the different ladies riding.

A Catholic Church Burnt Up.—A letter from Sydney, in Shelby county, (Ohio) dated August the 10th, says: "Last night, about 11 o'clock, the Catholic frame church of this place was made a pile of ruins. A keg of powder was put under the building, with a train scattered along the street, which was fired with burning shavings." Another letter of the 20th, says: "It was one of the boldest and most daring acts that I have known, being done about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the church standing only the width of the street from a dwelling-house. No one has yet been held to the funds engaged in this outrage. A reward has been offered by the Council, and a meeting of the citizens will be held to-day."

Miss Schenckburg, of Philadelphia, is pronounced the belle of Newport, this season. Owing to the new style of dressing which the ladies have adopted, each lady requires about ten square feet while standing, and a proportionate increase while walking. Wholesale has greatly increased in price. No wonder.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—We are in receipt of dates from Great Salt Lake to the first of July. The third crop of grain has been harvested, and the 1st crop of grain is now sown under him; and he is now on his way to Hawaii to be and to do what bests all conjecture to determine.

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Santa Anna came into public life in the year 1821, when, after having expelled the royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, but was deposed in 1822. He then raised a republican banner, fought against Iturbide, and overthrew him. More changes followed, and republicanism not suiting his purposes, he became a leader of the Federalist party. But he was defeated, and retired to his estate at Jalapa. In 1828 he again appeared on the scene, once more a republican, laboring to support Guerrero as President against Paredon. In 1830 he wheeled about and espoused the cause of Pedraza, defeated the army sent against him, and Pedraza was President until 1833. At the next election Santa Anna himself was chosen President of Mexico, defeated Arista and D'Arran, who took up arms against him, and held his seat until 1835, when an insurrection, headed by Lacazas, broke out against him. Having quelled this out-break, he proclaimed himself dictator, which caused a number of those who rebelled against such an usurpation of power to go to Texas and proclaim a new Government. A war followed, and Santa Anna ended his dictatorship by being taken prisoner. He was, however, soon released, and the next we hear of him is fighting in 1833 in defense of Vera Cruz against the French. Out of that contest he came minus one leg. Again the wheel turned, and in 1841 he was again made President, governed until 1843, when the wheel of revolution once more whirled him from its top to its bottom. But it soon whirled him back; and in 1846, there being war between the United States and Mexico, Santa Anna, with seventeen thousand men, met Gen. Taylor, with four thousand, at Buena Vista, and was routed, after two days' fighting. He was again defeated by Gen. Scott at Cerro Gordo, and on the 23 of February, 1848, the Mexicans having been totally overcome, a treaty was signed, by which, as one of the results of victory, the United States gained the golden land of California. But Santa Anna's troubles and changes were not ended by the evacuation of Mexico by the American troops. Internal revolution again obliged him to abdicate, and he retired to Kingston, Jamaica, and then to Carthagena, New Granada, where he became a man of trade and business. But soon the wheel turned again and carried him back to the Presidential chair of Mexico, which he soon changed into the seat of an Emperor, which in its turn has now sunk under him; and he is now on his way to Hawaii to be and to do what bests all conjecture to determine.

And conjecture is equally at fault to determine what will be the next change in the affairs of disturbed Mexico. Santa Anna has departed, but the elements of confusion are still in full play—Alvarez marching from the South, revolutions and American filibusters engaged together in the North, and all eager for the spoils. What shall be the end?

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—We are in receipt of dates from Great Salt Lake to the first of July. The third crop of grain has been harvested, and the 1st crop of grain is now sown under him; and he is now on his way to Hawaii to be and to do what bests all conjecture to determine.

Two days after he left Mexico seven or eight hundred of his escort revolted, killing one or two of their officers. They then joined the insurgents.

The Alvarez platform has been adopted. Gen. Carrillo is Provisional President of Mexico, and Gen. La Vega commander-in-chief of the army. All the State prisoners had been liberated.

A mob had destroyed a large number of houses, including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law.

The appointment of Señor Vidal as Minister to the United States (who is now in New Orleans) has been revoked.

A fight occurred at Vera Cruz between two revolted battalions and a regiment that continued faithful to Santa Anna. The former were beaten and left for the mountains. Fifteen or twenty were killed before order was restored.

Further advices state that Santa Anna left the capital on the pretence of proceeding in person to quell the revolution in Vera Cruz. Delegates met in the city of Mexico on the 10th Aug., in conformity with a request of the Provisional Government, and chose Gen. Carrillo President for six months. They also ordained the freedom of the press. On the 13th the citizens of Mexico adopted the plan of Ayutla.

During the excitement following the President's departure his statue was torn down and trampled upon by the populace. The office of the Universal newspaper and upwards of forty other buildings were demolished. The military interfered, killing forty persons and wounding many more.

Upon this intelligence the Journal of Commerce remarks:

"It is doubtful whether the peace of the country will be speedily restored. The insurrectionary movement at the North, though directed against Santa Anna, contemplates other purposes than the repose of the country under a Federal Union; and it may be doubtful whether the forces there operating will be content to lay down their arms till they have achieved a dismemberment of the country and erected a Northern Republic. If Santa Anna, with the prestige and energy he possessed, could not maintain the authority of government over the nation, there is little prospect of a peaceful and prosperous administration of affairs under the conduct of any of his enemies, who have succeeded by combining against him confounding elements of opposition, which, now that he is removed, may no longer work in harmony, but promise rather to rekindle afresh the flames of civil discord of strife."

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 8th day of September, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises,

## A FARM,

situated in Mountville, in the County of Adams, adjoining lands of Peter Trostle, Joseph Hepler, and Jacob Kinney, containing

## 16 ACRES,

more or less, of which there are about 20 Acres of WOODLAND. There is a quantity of good MEADOW and water in all the fields. The improvements are a

## LOG HOUSE,

part Stone, a Log Barn, Spring-house, Carriage-house, &c., &c. The fencing is good on the farm, so I have paid about 2000 Dollars on it in a short time.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown to same by the subscriber, residing thereon. The terms will be made known by day of sale by

JOHN HUMLER,

Aug. 15.

## NOTICE.

THE Members of the Adams County Mutual Fire Assurance Company are hereby

notified that an Election for twenty-one Managers will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 31st day of September, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M.; each member being entitled to one vote for each policy held by him.

The Executive Committee will meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the same day.

Managers having in hands Bills due the Company will be required to pay the same into the Treasury on or before said day, to settle the accounts for the current year to be closed.

D. A. BUELLER, Secy.

Aug. 15.

## BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby ordained by the authority in the same, that the owners and occupiers of houses within said Borough be and they are hereby required to keep the gutters in front of the same free from obstruction, and any person creating or keeping any dirt, ash, or debris, along the front of the same, shall be assessed, for carrying off the same, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of one dollar and costs of prosecution and the expense of removing said obstruction.

Passed August 6, 1855.

JOHN H. G. MCREARY, Burgess.

Attest—R. G. MCREARY, Secy.

Aug. 15.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of JACOB GIPE, late of Reading town-ship, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same Township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to sell and settle the same, and to those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB GIPE, Adm'r.

Aug. 6.

## NEW GOODS.

At the Old Establishment, No. 1.

JUST FROM THE CITY, DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

If you want Bargains call and see me; I will sell as cheap as the cheapest! And as to Cloths, Cassimers, and Ready-made Clothing, we challenge competition. The Clothing is all of our own manufacturing, and warranted "right side up." Come on, come all; no trouble to show them.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

July 30.

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## NEW GOODS.

At the Old Establishment, No. 1.

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## JUST FROM THE CITY!

Fancy Goods of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen.

## MEN'S McCLELLAN.

AS just returned from the City with a superior assortment of Fancy Goods, to which she invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen as being equal to anything in the market, and which will be sold low on the principle of "Quick sales and small profits."

This assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of

SHOES, JACKETS, COAT, HATS, &c., &c.

White Beaver Hats, White and Black Silk, &c., &c.

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